THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Vol. XXII. TUESDAY, December 15, 1807. No. 1108.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living in Deer township, Allegheny county, one stray red and white *HEIFER*, two years old, with a small bell on, a crop off the left ear and a swallow fork in the right.

Also, a brown *STEER* of the same age, with a crop off the left ear, and a mark, which appears to have been accidental, on the right ear.—Also, one stray HOG, with the right ear cropt and slit, and a piece out of the under side of the left ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

BENJAMIN COE.

Nov. 28, 1807,

At a Meeting of the President and Managers of the Erie and Waterford Turnpike Road, October 29th, 1807.

RESOLVED, That all Waggons, the wheels whereof shall be more than seven inches in breadth, shall pass over the said road, free from toll for one year from the time that the Company shall commence receiving toll thereon.

That the above resolution be published three times in the papers printed in Pittsburgh, and in the Crawford Messenger.

THO. FORSTER, *President.*
WILLIAM WALLACE, *Sec'y.*

Public Notice is hereby given,

AGREEABLE to an Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed the 31st of March, 1807, for making an Artificial Road from the Susquehannah opposite Harrisburgh, to Pittsburgh, that BOOKS will be opened at the Stores of *George Robinson*, Esq. and of *Thomas Baird*, in Market Street, Pittsburgh, on the 8th day of January, 1808, to receive Subscriptions for Shares of Stock in the Company contemplated to be Incorporated in Allegheny county for said purpose.

Nathaniel Irish, *Adamson Tannehill*,
Thomas Baird, *John Woods*,
James O'Hara, *George Robinson.*

December 5th, 1807.

NATHANIEL RICHARDSON,

Market-street, between Second & Third Streets,

HAS received a neat assortment of

WINTER GOODS,

Which, with a general assortment of

Groceries & Liquors,

He is determined to sell on moderate terms.

HE continues to carry on the manufacture of SOAP and CANDLES, where a constant supply can be depended on—Also, *Spermaceti Candles*, by the box or smaller quantity.

Pittsburgh. Dec. 3, 1807.

Came to the place where the subscriber at present resides, about 3 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Allegheny river, Two COWS, the one a dark red with a white face, and her horns cut off; the other a spotted red and white muhley, appearingly young. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

BERNARD HUBLEY.

December 5, 1807.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 30, 1807.

Regimental Orders.

A COURT of Appeal will be held by the Field Officers of the 141st Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, at the Turk's Head in Wood-street, on the second Monday of next month, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

At the same time and place, the Paymaster of the Regiment will exhibit to the Field Officers, and Captains James Irwin and Chaplin, (who are ordered to attend at the above time and place,) a statement of his accounts, for the purpose of having the same examined.

WM. WILKINS, *Lt. Col.*
141st Reg. Pa. Ma.

WOOLMAN GIBSON,

At the corner of Market and Front Street in Pittsburgh, has just received a large and extensive supply of

Woolen and other Goods,

Suitable for the present season, which he will sell low for cash.

November 17, 1807.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Store from his former stand in Wood Street, into his house opposite the Cross Keys, in Wood Street, where he is now opening and offers for sale a general assortment of *MERCHANDIZE*, as usual for cash or country produce.

JOHN OSBORNE.

Pittsburgh Nov. 9, 1807.

Barley Raisers—Attention!

NO more Barley will be received at the *Point Brewery* until the 10th of January next.

For *J. O'Hara*,
GEORGE SHIRAS.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 26, 1807.

FRESH GOODS.

The subscribers are just opening a handsome assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices.

DENNY & FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, 1st December, 8107.

N. B. A few barrels of fresh Juniper Berries.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received a general assortment of fresh GOODS, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, or such produce as may suit him.

He has also on hand a large quantity of *Leeper's Snuff*, in kegs, bottles and bladders, which he will dispose of at cost and carriage.

GEORGE SUTTON.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23, 1807.

N. B. Those indebted will particularly oblige me by calling and having their accounts closed with the present year, as all after that time will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery. tf.

P. SHIRAS,

SURGEON DENTIST,

WILL leave Pittsburgh, on or before the 1st of January—would advise those who may need his assistance, to make early application—or it may not be in his power to pay them the necessary attention.

Dec. 1, 1807.

FOR SALE,

Three STILLS, of a superior quality,

Containing 76, 77, and 115 gallons.—Persons wanting Stills of the above size, will find it their interest to call on the subscriber, next door to Andrew Willock's, Ferry-street.

JOHN TOWN.

Pittsburgh, 23d Nov. 1807.

Depreciation Lands for Sale

BY ENNION WILLIAMS.

Twenty-seven Tracts situated in Nicholson's District, on the waters of Conequenessing Creek and its vicinity, of the first and second quality, and numbered as follows, to wit:—No. 9, 11, 18, 19, 23, 115, 116, 117, 122, 126, 132, 133, 54, 121, 127, 4, 5, 13, 16, 17, 20, 21, 30, 31, 114, 118. and 119, for which an indisputable title can be given, and a liberal credit allhwed. The terms may be known by application to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ENNION WILLIAMS.

November 13, 1807.

FOR SALE.

TWO BRICK HOUSES, & LOTS,

Situate on Union Street and the Diamond, and on the same range with George Stevenson's tavern.

The houses are newly built, two stories high and well fininished. They are subject to a small yearly ground rent. Notes at three, six and nine months, with good security will be taken in payment, by the subscriber living opposite the Market House. JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1807.

Baltimore Rolling & Slitting Mill.

THE subscribers are daily receiving from the Manufactory, a complete supply of 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 7d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20 penny hoop iron suitable for Cut Nails, also Spike and Nail Rods of all sizes, manufactured from Iron of the best quality, and executed in the neatest manner, which they sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash, or on the usual credit for acceptances in Baltimore; they also execute orders (if for more than a ton) in the neatest manner at very short notice.

ANDREW & THOMAS ELLICOTT.

Baltimore, 11th mo. 2d, 1807. 6m.

JUST ARRIVED
FROM PHILADELPHIA, AND
FOR SALE AT THE
Warehouse

Of the Subscriber, by Wholesale, at reduced prices, the following, viz.

4000 lb. excellent Coffee,
500 Loaves refined Sugar,
100 lb. Cloves
20 lb. Nutmegs,
2 Barrels 4th proof French Brandy,
2 do. 4th proof Jamaica Rum,
2 do. best Holland Gin,
2 do. do. Sherry Wine,
4 Chests Hyson skin Tea,
2 do. Young Hyson do.
21 Boxes first quality Chocolate,
15 Boxes Spermaceti Candles,
1 Small invoice Philadelphia manufactured Brushes

Approved Notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in payment. Those who purchase to sell again will find the terms equal to what the articles can be procured from Philadelphia or Baltimore.

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, November 3, 1807.

N. B. A quantity of *WHISKEY* wanted, for which a liberal price will be given.

The Stockholders of the Erie & Waterford Turnpike, are respectfully informed that great progress has been made in completing the road, and that so far as it has been finished, it has exceeded the expectation of the managers. There is now no doubt that the road will be solid, durable, and of immense advantage to this part of the state. It is a great undertaking for a country newly settled, and as the last has been a very unfavourable season it has been attended with many unforeseen expences and unavoidable delays. The funds of the company have been inadequate, and a loan has been obtained for a large sum. All the payments on the respeetive shares have been due since the first of October, and the stockholders in this place are earnestly requested to pay immediately to the subscriber, or deposit to his credit in the bank, the sums respectively due on their shares. Great embarrassments have already arisen owing to the remissness of the stockholders, it is hoped that any new ones may not be attributable to the same source.

The Managers have used their best exertions in progressing with this enterprise. They cannot proceed further without funds, and have instructed me to use all possible diligence in collecting the money yet due. It is hoped this notice will be sufficient.

By order of the President and Managers,
HENRY BALDWIN.

Pittsburgh, 16th Novcmber, 1807.

Artificial Road from Harrisburgh, through Louistown and Huntington, to Pittsburgh.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that Books will be opened at the store of George Robinson, Esq. in Pittsburgh, on Monday the 21st December next, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for Shares, at fifty dollars each, three dollars to be paid at the time of subscribing for each Share. It is hoped that the citizens of Allegheny county will shew their public spirit, in bringing forward their subscriptions in due time.

James Martin,
Geo. Robinson,
Alexr. Hill,
John Irwin,
John Darragh,
A. M'Laughlin,
Anthony Beelen,
} Commissioners

TURNING,

In all its branches, oval and round,

IN IVORY, WOOD, OR METAL,

Useful and Ornamental,

EXECUTED on the shortest notice, and the most reasonable terms, in Market Street, near Z. Cramer's Book Store, by

ARNOLD EICHBAUM.

N. B. Umbrellas and Parasoles, made and repaired.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 17, 1807.

THE SAILOR AND PEDLAR JEW.

The Concordia, a Spanish register ship, was taken by the Solebay, and brought into Gibraltar; a great number of very rich suits of clothes was on board the prize, which the Jacks rigged themselves with when they went on shore, and appeared in the most droll procession ever yet exhibited.

Let any person picture in fancy one hundred and sixty men marching along, dressed in such contrarieties; as for instance, one with a fine embroidered cloak, and an old ragged jacket underneath—Another with a fine Point d'Espagne hat, and beautiful plume of feathers in it, on an old flannel cap. A third with a fine brocade waistcoat on, and a gold laced belt, and a rich hilted sword, swinging against a pair of open knee'd dirty tarr'd trowsers.—Another in embroidered breeches, gold-clock stockings, a pair of long quartered square-toed pumps, dancing a hornpipe, with a checked shirt on.

In this manner they appeared, and went about town, singing, dancing, fuddling, fiddling, and wenching, until their money was gone; and then they were obliged, like many land beaus, to part from the covering of their backs, to furnish themselves with lining for their bellies.

One of them whose name was Will Bob-Stay, had taken for a companion one of the soldiers in the garrison; they were townsmen; and while Jack's money lasted, they, like a couple of gay sparks in London, run through all the pleasures of life at Gibraltar; and at last pennyless were turned out of a tavern about 12 at night, at a house where the sailor had sold his fine clothes, and spent most of his money. However, having no more to spend, the tavern man had no more room to spare; for most of the tavern keepers are like the strumpets whom they admit; they will receive ready-money customers with open arms, but turn the insolvent out to starve upon a dunghill.

It was on a dunghill, on which, dead drunk, both the soldier and sailor were carried; there they lay, and snored out half a dozen hours: at last, the sun striking pretty hot upon their faces, and thirst being very powerful, the sailor heated both within and without, awoke, shook himself, looks about to see which way the wind was; when spying his partner along side of him, calls out, Hollo, messmate, why you are stowed in a warm birth there. Why you'll be clapt aboard by the sun, till you are all scorch'd to touch-paper. Come, bear a hand, and let's go ahead a little. The soldier waking, enquired for a sutler's tent for to get a drink.

Sailor. Why that would be no bad pilotage, brother; but where shall we steer to, to get a scud of wine, do you know? for look here [*turning out his breerhes pockets*] neither my starboard nor larboard lockers have got a stiver aboard them

The soldier was pennyless, and they sat for some moments looking at one another, like the picture of poverty staring disappointment in the face.

The sailor began kicking the dirt about, in hopes of finding a piece of money there. As he turned up the top of the dunghill, he saw something shine among some ashes, the sun at that time bearing strongly upon the place.—He pick'd it up, it was the cut top of the stopper of a glass decanter, the stopper part broke off smooth. It had lain in that muck heap so long, its surface was incrusted with a dark shell, except in one or two places about the bigness of a pea, where the polish was still bright, and which, as it was held in the sun, cast a very bright lustre. This appearance gave the sailor a hint for a scheme, which he resolved to put into immediate execution.

It was currently reported, that a very large diamond of prodigious value, which had been registered on board the Spanish prize, was missing. Strict search was made for it; a reward was offered of one hundred dollars to any who could give information about it, and a severe punishment threatened to them who it should be found had concealed it. These circumstances made the sailor thus open to his companion, I'll tell you what, messmate, I have shipp'd a thought on board my skull, that mayhap, we may make a good voyage with.

Sold. Then let's hear it in the Lord's name.

Sail. Why, you know the Jew, that had the conscience to give me but three dollars for that fine velvet waistcoat, and what-do-you-callum-cloak, all done about with gold and silver; you know we cou'dn't stay to make a better bargain, because we were both so dry then.

Sold. Yes, yes, I do;—and the dog wou'dn't give us a scud of wine yesterday, tho'f we axt him.

Sail. Why now, mind ye, then only take my instructions; and if we don't get to windward of Smouse, why then I can't say my compass; but you must belay babbling, it must be done cunningly.

Sold. As to that, my boy, did you ever know me say a word.

Sail. Why no.

Sold. Well then; and as to any trick, do ye see, why you know me well enough for that too: For, though I say it, for doing any mischief in way of roguery, why, if there is ever a soldier in all the garrison, can have a better

character from all his officers than I can, why I'll be tied up to the halberds to-morrow morning, and take a cool hundred.

Sail. Why, then, go tell the Jew, that I have got the great diamond out of our ship, and will sell it cheap.

Away went the land man of war, and bro't the Jew to the sailor. The tar was so cunning he would not trust the Jew with the diamond; he shewed it him, and held it in such a manner, that the sun-beams struck upon the polish'd parts of it as he turned it round.

Over-eagerness is ever hood-wink'd. Thus the avarice of the Jew would not examine minutely into the stone, but agreed to give him seven hundred dollars for it, and his note for two thousand more.

The Jew had brought with him the money in a bag, 200 of which dollars belonged to a Jew priest, which he was agent for, and was that day to bring the Levite.

But the pedlar, as soon as he got possession of the diamond, was determined to bilk his own priest as well as the sailor; for he went down to the Mole, and enquired if there was not any ship bound into the Mediterranean, to the Barbary coast, to England, or to any-where else, it was alike to him, so he put to sea.

It happened, that the person who had entrusted him with the 200 dollars, heard of it, and the priest flew to the governor, and obtained an order for apprehending the pedlar.—When this diamond merchant was in custody, and interrogated, and threatened concerning what he had done with the 200 dollars, fear at last made him confess how he had laid it out, and he showed his purchase.

The fraud was immediately discovered, the soldier apprehended, and the sailor sent for from on board; but the tar as soon as he heard his companion the grenadier was taken up, came honestly, and heart of oak like, to surrender himself, and begged to be carried before the governor. Thither all parties were brought, and the principal persons in Gibraltar came to hear this examination.

After every thing was settled for a fair hearing, the sailor begged leave to tell his story.—It was allowed him, whereupon he began:

An' please your noble commodoreship, Mr. Governor, that there smouse dealt with me before for some clothes; and he came athwart hawse with me, for he only gave me three dollars for some things, whereof he sold one of them things again, in half an hour afterwards, for 16 ducats.

The truth of this was deposed to by two creditable persons, who had informed the sailor of it, and were eye-witnesses of the bargain.

Sail. Now an' please your honorableness, I had a mind to try if I could clap my helm hard a-weather, and about ship with him again; so, finding this, I sent him word I had found a diamond, it might or might not be so, please your honor, how should I know, I'm no judge; and besides, if so, I would let him have it, and he should fix a price on't; he did so, and he gave me so much money, and a ticket for so much more, when I could catch it, I suppose; but I beg your honor and glory will ax him, if he did not think it was our great diamond, and what he judges our great diamond is worth.

These questions were put to the Jew; and he confess'd he bought it for the great diamond, that he imagined it worth 150,000l. and he gave 700 dollars for it.

The sailor and his comrade were dismissed ——the priest had his 200 dollars again, 100 dollars could not be found, but the remaining 400 were distributed among the wives of the soldiers and sailors at Gibraltar, and the pedlar condemned to hard labour and a twelve-months' imprisonment.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, December 15, 1807.

MARRIED, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Steele, Mr. F. B. HOLMES, merchant, of Meadville, to Miss MARY SIMPSON, of this town.

On Wednesday last, an express from the City of Washington passed through this town for Detroit. We have not been able to learn the purport of the dispatches he has in charge.

Agreeably to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, assembled in their respective chambers, at Lancaster, on Tuesday the 1st inst. when PRESLEY CARR LANE, was chosen Speaker of the Senate, and SIMON SNYDER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The votes in the House of Representatives, were as follow:—

For SIMON SNYDER,	43
CHARLES PORTER,	41

On Monday the 30th ult. a resolution was adopted in the Senate of the United States to appoint a committee to enquire whether it be compatible with the honor and privileges of that house, that John Smith, a senator from the state of Ohio, against whom bills of indictments were found in the circuit court of Virginia, for treason and misdemeanor, should be permitted any longer to have a seat therein, &c. &c.—The committee were messrs. Adams, Maclay, Franklin, Smith, of Maryland, Pope, Thurston, and Anderson.

It is with pleasure that we announce to the public, that the MONUMENT to be erected to the memory of the officers of the navy, who fell during the different attacks made by our squadron on the city of Tripoli, in 1804, has arrived at Boston, in the United States frigate Constitution, and that it will shortly be landed at the navy yard at this place.

The expence of this beautiful piece of sculpture, which, for grandeur of design, elegance of execution and size, far excels any thing of the kind ever seen on this side of the Atlantic, has been defrayed out of the slender means of the officers of the navy.

We understand that the manager, captain David Porter, intends, on behalf of his brother officers, to present it to this city, only reserving to himself the privilege of choosing the spot where it is to stand, and Mr. Latrobe has generously offered his services in putting it up.

To convey some idea of this Monument, we subjoin a short though imperfect description.

Its base is 16 feet square, and its height 23 feet. It is composed oi the purest white marble at Carara, with ornaments and inscriptions of gilt bronze. The pedestal is highly ornamented with inscriptions, representative of the actions, trophies of war, &c. &c. in bass relief, and supports a rostral column, surmounted by the arms of the United States. Fame standing on one side of the pedestal, with the palm and laurel, crowns an urn, which bears this inscription:

Hic Decorae Funotorum in bello Virorum Cineres.

History, seated at the base, looking back recording these events. Mercury, the genius of commerce, lamenting the death of his protectors—a female Indian representing America with two children bearing the *fasces* explaining to them the events, and four large bronze lamps representing the flame of immortality—

On the pedestal appears the following inscriptions in letters of gilt bronze: *Erected to the memory of Captain Richard Somers, Lieutenants James Caldwell, James Decatur, Henry Wadsworth, Joseph Israel, and Midshipman John H. Dorsey, who fell in the different attacks that were made on the city of Tripoli, in the year of our Lord,* 1804, *and in the XXVIII year of the Independence of the United States.*

A flame of glory inspired them,
And fame has crowned them,
History records the events—the Children of Columbia admire, and Commerce laments their fall.

As a small tribute of respect to their memory, and admiration of their valor, so worthy of imitation, their brother officers have erected this monument.

The monument has been imported in 51 large cases, and weighs above 15 tons. The figures are as large as life, and the whole will cost above 3000 dollars, which is to be raised at the following rates of subscriptions. Commanders 20 dollars, Wards Room officers 10 dolls. and officers of the rank of Midshipmen, &c. 5 dolls. The subscription, we understand, is nearly completed; and from the known spirit and generosity of our officers we are confident it will soon be closed. [Nat. Intel.

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

On Thursday the 3d inst. the Governor of this Commonwealth delivered the following Address to both Houses of the Legislature.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

AMIDST all our solicitudes for the peace of the union, we cannot contemplate the increasing prosperity of Pennsylvania, without yielding to emotions of pleasure and of gratitude. In discharging the annual duty of presenting to the legislature a statement of our public affairs, I have never, indeed, seen greater cause for felicitation, than at the present crisis; when the patriotism, energy, and opulence of the individual states have become peculiarly important to the maintenance of the national honor and independence. Our cities, towns, villages and farms bespeak, in every direction, the wealth and happiness of an industrious, a moral and an intelligent people. The institutions for disseminating useful knowledge; for affording aid and comfort to the poor, and the afflicted, in body or in mind, and for executing the laws to punish, or to reform offenders; give assurance of a benevolent and an efficient policy; and under the promised auspices of the legislature, the zeal and spirit of private citizens (which have already done much for public improvement) cannot fail to establish, upon an extensive and permanent foundation, the means of internal intercourse, by roads, and canals.

The extraordinary events which have induced the President of the United States to convene Congress (events which have justly excited the indignation of every American) led also to an immediate requisition of 15,635 men, as our quota of a body of 100,000 militia, or volunteers, deemed necessary for the public service. The issue of the measures pursued, by the federal government, to vindicate our national rights, without an appeal to arms, has not been ascertained; but your attention cannot be too soon, nor too assidiously, bestowed upon the military state of the commonwealth. I have, therefore, directed the adjutant general to prepare for your information, an ample report of the number, organization and equipment of our militia; and a particular report relative to the detachment which has been ordered for service.

From those documents, you must perceive, that the number, as well as the spirit of our militia, will justify the confidence of the government, and of the country: But it must be acknowledged (so many, and so great are the defects of the law) that I have been principally indebted for the progress made, in executing the President's requisition, to the spontaneous exertions of the enrolled militia, and the patriotic ardor of volunteers. The system requires, therefore, a radical reform. Not only the formation of corps, the periods and the modes of training, and the establishment of arsenals and magazines; but the obligation of service, or the privilege of exemption; the right to elect, or be elected, for any grade of office, and the power to appoint, or to remove officers, in the higher and more responsible grades, are subjects which experience emphatically suggests for revision and amendment.

Every republican must anxiously wish, indeed, to render the militia, both in theory and practice, the sword and the shield of the nation. This great object, however, can never be accomplished, unless the use of arms is taught to our youth at the public expence, as a branch of early education; unless an adequate portion of the public treasure is appropriated to military instructions and supplies; and unless the public spirit of individuals shall be supported, by a correct principle of organization, an efficient rule of discipline, which legislative authority can alone sanction and prescribe.

It will not long, gentlemen, be a duty on my part, to direct your attention to the defective state of the administration of justice in Pennsylvania; though as long as life remains, I shall reflect with pleasure upon the repeated efforts, that have been made to obtain some alteration and amendment. I pray you, therefore, with great deference for your legislative character, and with a grateful attachment to the welfare of our constituents, to take the subject once more into consideration. The defects are exhibited on your records; they are known to every judge; they are felt by every suitor; and they can only be remedied by you. It is, surely then enough for one to say, at this late period, that justice is delayed, because there are not a competent number of judges to administer it; that justice is unequally and imperfectly administered, in civil cases, because juries are empannelled by chance; and that an error in the administration of justice is irremidiable, upon important questions, because, from an original decision of the supreme court, there is now no appeal.

On former occasions, it has been intimated that some precaution would be necessary, to check and subdue a lawless spirit of intrusion which appeared along the northern and western borders of the state: But recent occurrences will, more forcibly, impress the danger of this evil upon your minds. A person assisting the deputy marshal of the district, in the execution of legal process, which issued from the circuit court of the United States, for the eviction of an intruder, has been murdered in the county of Beaver. The fact being proved, I did not hesitate, as well upon a sense of federal obligation, as with a view to the general purposes of justice, to proclaim the offer of reward, for discovering and arresting the offender.

But, as it has been represented, that combinations are formed, in that quarter, to oppose by violence the authority and operation of the law, under the judgments of the federal courts; all the principles of good faith and sound policy, evidently require the co-operation of the state, with the federal government, to condemn and punish a proceeding so unwarrantable, so daring, and so destructive. Experience has taught us, too, that such attempts to be resisted effectually, must be resisted promptly; and I am confident, that the legislature of Pennsylvania will neither be wanting in the vigilance, nor in the energy which the occasion requires.

The records of the general assembly will exhibit many other subjects, worthy of a share in your deliberations; and I particularly recommend a general encouragement of schools, and the liberal patronage of public works; especially of such as are connected with the internal trade, and a free communication of the citizens throughout the state.

The health-office, under the judicious management of the present board, has been greatly instrumental in preserving, to our city and its environs, the blessings of health: But the present freedom from a calamity, that has so much afflicted us in former years, ought not to render us inattentive to any improvement which may be suggested, either for the accommodation of commerce, or for multiplying the beneficial precautions against foreign and domestic disease.

A provision is wanting, for the more speedy and more extensive publication of the laws; which cannot be obeyed, and ought not to be obligatory, until an opportunity be given to know that they exist. And, upon motives of public economy, as well as public convenience, permit me to renew the expression of a wish, that such general regulations may be adopted, relative to election districts, to fisheries, water-courses, and mill-dams; and in short, to all partial or private business; as shall be thought the best calculated to save much of the legislative time, and much of the public money, which has been devoted, during every past session, to those, comparatively, inferior objects.

The various duties devolved on the executive magistrate, by the acts of the last session, have been performed. It has given me pleasure to subscribe and pay for 250 shares of the stock of the bank of Philadelphia, on account of the state, at par: though the ordinary market price was so advanced, that the difference gained upon the negociation by the public, amounts to 6875 dollars.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

The permanent revenue of the commonwealth will be adequate (as I am informed by the accounting officers, whose statements will be laid before you) to defray the permanent expences of the government. But, for an enlightened and opulent state, there are objects of expenditure not less interesting than the maintenance of government, in its public forms and official routine. Some of these have already been suggested; but others will naturally present themselves to your consideration. And be assured, that, on every point of policy, as in relation to the militia; or of improvements, as in relation to highways and canals; the approbation and applause of our constituents, await the most liberal operations of your patriotism and public spirit.

It will not be improper here, to remind you, that the time must soon arrive, when a successor to the executive office is to be chosen; and, as the governor's compensation cannot be increased, nor diminished, during the period for which he shall be elected; I trust, that you will deem it just to augment the salary of that magistrate, to such an amount as will be, at least, an equivalent for the depreciation produced, since the present salary was assigned, by the influx of the precious metals, the institution of banks, and other obvious causes.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

The happiness of our country, and the mild but efficient operation of our laws, are the best proofs of the advantages derived from the revolution, and the competency of a popular government to administer and maintain itself. We have felt troubles, from within; and we are menaced with troubles, from without:—But the favour of Divine Providence seems, on every emergency, to rescue us from every cause of sorrow and of fear.—Look back, for the space of thirty years, and consider what trials we have passed; what triumphs we have atchieved; and what examples we have given! A national character, thus acquired, well deserves all our care to preserve. Every citizen, in his station, whether there shall be inevitable war, or honorable peace, can contribute to this effect. But, with those in public trust, its preservation becomes a peculiar duty; and, in the execution of that duty, for you and for myself, I will venture to promise, a zealous and faithful co-operation.

THOMAS M'KEAN.

Lancaster, Dec. 3, 1807.

NEW-YORK, *November* 30.

By the brig Jane, from Curacoa, we learn, that on the 16th October, a gale commenced at that place, which, by one o'clock the next morning, became a complete hurricane when the wind was from south-east. The water suddenly rose to an uncommon height. It burst into the water fort, washed away the batteries,

custom-house, ordnance-office, the
of the church-yard, the dead from
graves, and many private houses
completely destroyed.
a small place called Petre-De-May,
distance from the town, many
were carried off with the sea.
Point, and Reef Batteries were part-
stroyed; but there was but little da-
done to the shipping. A place call-
Little Curacoa was completely under
for several days, and was so much
ed away that it is hardly visible.—
scene was rendered double afflicting,
the number of human bodies which
washed from the grave and seen
ing about the harbour.

HUNTINGDON, (P.) Nov. 19.

DARK DAY.—Thursday last was the
remarkable dark day, that has ever
witnessed by the citizens of this
. The darkness occasioned by the
pse of the Sun in June 1806, was no-
g in comparison to that of Thursday.
court, which was then sitting, tavern-
ers, and many private families, were
ged to light candles at 11 o'clock in the
noon, and keep them burning for near-
wo hours; the fowls went to roost, and
ry thing had completely the appear-
e of night. Indeed, it was the opinion
some, that the court ought to have sus-
ded the business of the country; as
re was every appearance of a sudden
mination of earthly affairs, and that they
well as others, would soon have to ap-
r before a higher tribunal. The morn-
had been foggy, and the atmosphere
remely cloudy, but whether that could
ve occasioned the total darkness at noon
cannot pretend to say.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 1.

Two elegant silver cups, of exquisite
rkmanship, have been presented to
ssrs. Harvey and M'Shane of this city,
the underwriters at Lloyds, London,
pressive of their approbation of the ex-
rdinary exertions of these young gen-
nen in preserving property on board
ship Mississippi, Skidmore, from
ondon to New-York, last winter. These
esents do equal honor to the liberality
Lloyd's, to the exertions of these young
en, and to the taste of the gentlemen
who devised and superintended their ex-
ution.

Interesting from Washington.—The fol-
wing article is published as a postscript
the National Intelligencer of Monday
e 30th Nov. As we consider the arti-
e as coming from authority, it is im-
portant in two particulars: First; it es-
tablishes the fact that our government, in
their instructions to their ministers, have
taken advantage of the attack upon the
Chesapeake to blend that affair with the
general subject of negociation, so that our
ministers are not at liberty to accept the
proffered atonement for that outrage, un-
less they can at the same time obtain such
terms, as they are instructed to demand
on the subject of a general treaty. This
is the very thing which we have all along
feared, and is perfectly characteristick of
our administration. They want to have
it in their power to excite a popular cla-
mour in the country, by making it appear
that Great-Britain refuses to make satis-
faction for that aggression; while they
themselves put it out of her power to do
so, by confounding that subject with others
to which it has no relation, and connect-
ing it with demands to which no reasona-
ble man supposes she can concede.

The second point in which the inform-
ation is interesting is, that the British
government have manifested a sincere
disposition to adjust amicably the affair of
the Chesapeake, by offering to send a spe-
cial minister to this country to treat upon
that subject, inasmuch as their ministers
were precluded by their instructions from
adjusting it in England. *U. S. Gaz.*

POSTSCRIPT.

We learn that our government received
no letters from Mr. Monroe by the British
packet lately arrived. It was before known
that on the 7th of September, Mr. Monroe
addressed a note to Mr. Canning in con-
sequence of his instructions by the Re-
venge, complaining of the aggression on
the Chesapeake, calling on that govern-
ment for reparation of the wrong, and for
a final discussion and understanding on
their claim to take whomsoever they choose
to call *their seamen*, wherever found; and
assuring him at the same time that he was
authorised to concur in arrangements li-
berally calculated to take away all ground
for that practice. It is now rumoured
that the answer was, that by the Presi-
dent's proclamation we had taken the bu-
siness of satisfaction for the aggression on
the Chesapeake, so far into our own hands;
that still however the British government
was ready to enter into a discussion of the
fact, if it could be done separately; leav-
ing their general claim to future negocia-
tion; but as Mr. Monroe considered him-
self unauthorised to settle this act sepa-
rately, that government would enter with
him into no explanations concerning it,
but would send a minister to this place
for that special purpose. Whether this is
a mere manoeuvre to avoid a settlement,
and lose the subject altogether in the end-
less mases of negociation, is to be judged
of by the promptitude or the delay of this
mission. In the mean time our peace is
left at the mercy of their officers, whose
interest and wish is war with all mankind;
and how can it be pretended that the sub-
jects have no connection? They claim a
right to take those whom they call *their
seamen*—(and under that cover ours also)
wherever they can find them, even with-
out their own jurisdiction. And 1st.—
Their officers are in the daily practice of
taking them from on board of our mer-
chant vessels, and with them many more
of ours than of theirs. 2. They have re-
peatedly done the same in foreign ports
and countries, particularly in Canton, in
Lisbon, and now lately in Madeira, going
ashore and seizing them in the streets and
houses of the place. 3. In the instance
now in question, they have extended it to
the taking them by force from our national
armed ships. And 4. The next step may
be to patrole by their press gangs the
streets of New-York and Norfolk, and
take from thence all those who may suit
them; their principle evidently goes to
this extent. Is it then sufficient to receive
satisfaction for an act done under one par-
ticular branch of this abuse, without any
assurance that it will not be repeated the
next day under the others? Certain it is
there can never be friendship, nor even a
continuance of peace with England so long
as no American citizen can leave his own
shores without danger of being seized by
the first British officer he meets, and made
to serve as a common seaman on board
their ships of war: and equally so, that if
the general question is not settled now, we
may give it up forever, and let our citi-
zens understand that they are abandoned
by their country to the unbridled power
of every British naval commander.

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*Extract of a letter from a respectable citi-
zen of the United States, captain of a
trading vessel on Lake Erie, dated Fort
Erie Roads, October* 23, 1807.

"The sound of war reaches us in this
remote place from all quarters. What the
result may be, we can only conjecture.—
We, however, repose full faith and confi-
dence in the wisdom and patriotism of
those who administer our happy govern-
ment, to devise ways and means best cal-
culated to protect the lives and property
of the inhabitants on the borders of the
United States, adjoining Canada. The
British have armed all their vessels on
this lake, viz. the Camden snow of 18
guns, the General Hunter, a brig of 10
guns, and all their merchant vessels. On
Lake Ontario, as I am informed, the
Duke of Kent, a snow of 18 guns, a ship
the name I have forgotten, of 24 guns,
and the Governor's yacht; the latter a few
days since exercised her men and guns
along side the brig Adams.

"Should hostilities actually take place
between the United States and Great-
Britain, the posts of Michilimackinac and
Chicago, it is most probable would be the
first places the British would strike, to ex-
pose a more extensive frontier to the In-
dians, whom they are tampering with, to
obtain an alliance. Those however at
Buffaloe, appear disposed to be peaceable
and remain neutral, as their chief says, to
see how bad white people can behave to
each other."

The ship Intrepid, of 182 tons, Henry Hut-
chinson commander, sailed from Philadelphia
on the 26th October, bound for Tonningen, with
a cargo of cotton, coffee, &c. On the 5th of
November it was found the ship had sprung a
leak; finding the next day that the leak in-
creased, it was determined to put about and
endeavor to get into Halifax, or the first port
they could make. On the 7th they suffered
from a heavy gale, when the water increased
so fast that one pump was insufficient to keep
the ship free; from that time to the 10th all
hands were employed at both pumps, but the
water still gained upon them, and there was
then 5 feet in the hold. There was now little
hope of saving the ship, or the lives of the
crew, when fortunately they fell in with the sch.
Thomas, Calligo, from the Banks for Beverly,
who lay by the ship till 5 or six in the evening
when all hands quitted her, and went on board
the schr. having first got out about 20 barrels
flour, some sails and rigging, and their clothing.
The schr. still staid by the Intrepid till about
midnight, when she went down. The captain
and crew (11 in number) thus happily escaped
from destruction, all arrived safe at Beverly,
in the Thomas, on Tuesday afternoon.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

IT appears that the credit given by our go-
vernment to a surmise of a Gazette is in
proportion to its absurdity; the whimsical sug-
gestions about treason, treachery, and fraud,
for the last year, and the avidity with which
they were swallowed by the 'wondering swains,'
is certainly a subject worthy of the speculation
of the theorist in government—this circum-
stance frequently induces the mental interro-
gatory, Am I in Venice, in Turkey, or am I
in the boasted land, to inhale whose atmos-
phere is freedom, and to live under whose laws
is happiness. The question may well be ask-
ed, for it is certainly a matter that does not
require the extreme of scepticism, to doubt.—
Were I to form an opinion from the transac-
tions of the last twelve months, I would say
that there only wants an Inquisition, or Bastile,
to make me fancy myself in Madrid, or Paris;
for as to the *characteristics* of these fine insti-
tutions, we have had them, and in my poor
conception, we have them still, in the *too happy*
land of Columbia—* Inquisitorial impeachment
and † lettres de catchet have been as common
as billets of invitation in a dissipated city; and
now I think of it the Richmond Penitentiary is
no *very humble* representation of the *Bastile
diabolique*; and, by the way, I should not be
astonished, (judging from his late humane pro-
position) if Matthew, the *spitter*, would re-
quest the doors to be closed, and propose the
introduction of the guillotine; what a feast it
would afford the sons of reason, and what a
pity it was not introduced last summer! how
much trouble poor George Hay would have
avoided! and then, that impudent fellow, Wick-
ham, would not have had an opportunity of
scoring him, his master Tommy, and the re-
doubtable knight of the spur.

"Oh! it was a consummation
"Devoutly to be wished for."

The present winter has opened with *another*
most alarming occurrence; it is certain, and
oh! ye gods, avert the omen! it is a fact, I
say, and beware of it ye ministers of govern-
ment, from the great *proclaimer* down to a
wood county serjeant, that General Moreau is
really gone to visit New-Orleans, and to ren-
der the thing more suspicious, being in the
stage, and fearing the rivers would be closed
by the ice, he did not stop on his route, no, not
even in the *interesting villages* of Bedford,
Lancaster, and Greensburgh—strange, most
strange! and then, to cap the climax of suspi-
cion, on the word of an honest man, he left
Pittsburgh in a boat! *proh! Deum atque ho-
minum fidem!*

To be sure the General's rank *seems* rather
too high to suffer him to become a spy; but in
these times, nothing is improbable; and be-
sides, have not some of our first men, generals,
secretaries, &c. made the system of espionage
fashionable? These are dangerous times; I
would recommend an express to be sent after
the late Comet, that has just disappeared; it
looks suspicious, that it became invisible about
the same time that Moreau left New-York.

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* *The prisoners in the inquisition are never
confronted with their accusers; the advanta-
ges of a cross examination is denied them—it
is a fact, that Mr. Jefferson has received let-
ters, founded in malice, denouncing certain
respectable characters as Traitors; these let-
ters have been sent to G. Hay, and when he
was called on for the names of the subscribers,
that the slander might be refuted, and the au-
thors punished, he has refused, under the plea,
that the communications were confidential;
yet those communications,* confidential *as they
were, are the foundation of accusations in the
public prints against men who never spoke to
Col. Burr, or heard of his plans, except in the
papers.*

† *General Wilkinson's orders to his militia
officers for the arrest of innocent citizens, and
their subsequent imprisonment in a bomb-
ketch, or fort Plaquemine, savour very much
of the lettres de catchet, the mousquetaires
and of the Bastile.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are
informed that his books and accounts are
placed in the hands of George Robinson, Esq.
to whom they are requested to make payment
on or before the 1st of February next, in order
to prevent suits being brought against them.—
Those to whom he is indebted will call on Mr.
Robinson for payment.

DANIEL BELTZHOOVER.

Pittsburgh, *Dec.* 14, 1807.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are
hereby requested to make payment, pre-
vious to the 24th inst. as he intends leaving
Pittsburgh—and all who have demands against
him are desired to present them for payment.

JOHN CARR.

December 9, 1807.

Pittsburgh Church Lottery.

THOSE who have taken Tickets in this
Lottery, in consequence of having drawn
prizes, and who have not yet returned the
prizes, are at liberty to do so until Monday the
21st inst. at which time the drawing will re-
commence—if not returned before that time the
holders will be considered as liable for all tick-
ets in their hands.

JOHN WILKINS, } *Managers.*
JOHN JOHNSTON, }

Dec. 14, 1807.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of veditioni ex-
ponas, issued out of the Court of Common
Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed,
will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court
House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Mon-
day, the 11th day of January next,

Two Lots, situate in Jeffrey's Town, Fay-
ette township, Nos. 6 and 7, containing in front
each 60 feet, and extending back 120 feet, on
which are erected a square log house, kitchen
and stable. Siezed and taken in execution as
the property of Gilbert Kirker.

Also, at the same time and place, will be
sold, one hundred acres of land, more or less,
in Cunningham's district, on the waters of
Connequenessing creek, in Butler county, being
part of two tracts surveyed on warrants for
Ebenezer Branham and John Dunwoody, ad-
joining the Donation line. Seized and taken in
execution as the property of John Rea. All
which property will be sold by

Wm. WOODS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Dec. 5, 1807.

Will be Sold, at Public Vendue,

ON Wednesday the 24th inst. (if the wea-
ther permits) at the dwelling house of the
subscriber, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, next
door to the corner of Front, in Market street,
a variety of *Cabinet Maker's Tools*, consisting
of Moulding and Bench Planes, Saws, Hold-
fasts, &c. &c. too tedious to mention. Also,
about 20000 feet of seasoned *Cherry & Walnut
Boards*, of an excellent quality, and one large
Turning Lathe, nearly new.

N. B. The sale to commence at ten o'clock.
Conditions made known at the time of sale.

JOHN CARR.

ALSO, WILL BE SOLD,

AT the same time, (if not previously dispo-
sed of,) the house the subscriber now occupies.
It is a new three story frame, 18 feet front and
25 feet deep. It is unnecessary to say any thing
in favor of the stand for any kind of business,
as at first sight it must be obvious. For terms
apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

JOHN CARR.

December 2, 1807.

James Martin and Margaret his wife, John
Smith and Rebecca his wife, John M'El-
nay and Hannah his wife, Mary Galbraith,
Robert Hall, esq. and Elizabeth his wife,
Robert Brown, George Brown, Hugh M'Cann
and Jane his wife, Eleanor Brown, Wil-
liam Mayes and Elizabeth his wife, Miri-
am Brown, Rebecca Brown, Mary Brown,
and Hannah Brown.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT by virtue of an order of the Or-
phan's court of Adams county, to me di-
rected, an INQUEST will be held at the late
dwelling house of Joseph Brown, late of Ham-
iltonban township, Adams county, deceased,
on FRIDAY, the 25th day of December, 1807,
between the hours of twelve and two of said
day, to make partition of the real estate of the
said intestate among the sisters and legal re-
presentatives of the deceased brother of the
the said intestate, or as many of them as the
same will accommodate, if the same will ad-
mit of such partition, otherwise to value the
whole undivided, according to the act of assem-
bly in such case made and provided, at which
time and place you may attend if you think
proper.

JACOB WINROTT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Dec. 1, 1807.

By yesterday's Mail.

POSTSCRIPT.

From the National Intelligencer.

We have received the following as the pur-
port of Mr. Canning's answer to Mr. Monroe.
As this statement is derived from public ru-
mour, we should decline inserting it, but from
the great importance of the subject, and from
the right of our readers to be informed even of
rumours so interesting, especially when credit-
ed by intelligent men.

The Note is said to state—That the British
government has always claimed and exercised
the right to take British seamen wherever
found—That according to the modern usage of
civilized nations, national vessels were not lia-
ble to search—That G. Britain will conform to
to this usage—That for the affair of the Che-
sapeake reparation will be made, and a minis-
ter sent to the U. States for that purpose—No
hint is given as to the nature or extent of the re-
paration—On the contrary it is expressly stat-
ed, that the claim of the American government
to reparation is lessened by the refusal to deliver
up their men, and by the President's procla-
mation, both of which are considered acts of
hostility on our part—That the minister sent
to the U. States would be expressly instructed
not to blend with the affair of the Chesapeake
either the impressment of seamen, or any other
subject of difference between the two countries
The letter is in a style more haughty than con-
ciliatory, and calculated rather to increase than
lessen the sentiment of indignation so generally
excited by the unprincipled conduct of G. B.
towards neutrals generally, and particularly
towards the U. States.

DAVID M'KEEHAN,

Has just received at his

Book and Stationary Store,

On the Diamond, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, the following in addition to his large assortment of Books before on hand.

CAREY'S FAMILY BIBLE—sundry of the most valuable numbers, with apocrypha, concordance, plates, maps, &c. and with and without the Psalms in metre.
Octavo Bibles of different editions
Pocket Bibles of various prices; European and American editions
German Bibles
Watts' Psalms and Hymns
Westmister Confession of Faith
United States ditto
Fisher and Erskine on the Catechism
Brown on ditto
Brown's Christian Journal
Gospel of Nature
Mason on self-knowledge
Strong's Sermons
Newton's Letters
Horæ Solitariæ
A proof of the true and eternal Godhead, by Wynpresse
The new Week's Preparation
Willison on the Sanctification of the Lord's day
Erskine's Gospel Sonnets
Burkitt on the New Testament, large folio
Halyburton's Enquiry
Death of Abel
Sacra Privata, or private meditations
Exercises of Piety
Law of Grace unfolded, by Bunyan
Mason's Remains
Whitefield's Sermons
Newton's Christian Character
How's Devout Meditations
Episcopal prayer book
Portraiture of Quakerism
The Koran, or Alcoran of Mahomet

Coke upon Littleton, folio
Hale's Pleas of the Crown
Evans's Essays, Clerk's Magazine
Buller's Nisi Prius, Powell on Contracts,
Impey's Pleader, Story's Pleadings
Study and Practice of the Law
Smith and Ogden's Trials.

Materia Medica, Edinburgh Dispensatory
Townsend's Guide to Health
Assaline on the Plague

Robertson's History of Charles V.
History of American Revolution
—— of Jacobinism
Hawkin's Voyage, Brissot's Travels
Stranger in France, De Pons Voyage
Life of Pitt, —— of Nelson
Johnson's Lives, Cumberland's Memoirs
Marmontel' Memoirs
Life and writings of dr. Beattie
—— of Leo X.
The Life, Adventures and Opinions of Col. George Hanger
Coleman's Collection
Junius's Letters, 2 vols. small with plates
The Prompter
Economy of Human Life
The Fashionable World
Telemachus in English
Wonders of Creation
Foster's Essay's
Austin's Letters
Aitken's Letters to a Young Lady
Bacon's Essays
Mirror for the Female Sex
Moore's Fables
Ahenian Rezon, Thornton's Enquiry
Jackson on Commerce
Dangers of the Country
Salmangundi, or the Whim-Whams and opinions of Launcelot Langstaff, esq. and others—13 numbers
My Pocket Book; or Hints for "*A Ryghte Merrie and Conceitede*" Tour, in quarto; to be called, "The Stranger in Ireland, in 1805;" by a Knight Errant.
Miseries of Human Life, or the Groans of Samuel Sensitive and Timothy Testy, &c.

The Modern Philosopher, or Terrible Tractoration
Birds of Scotland
The Wanderer of Switzerland and other Poems, by James Montgomery
Little and Moore's Poetical Works
Art of Health
Seasons in England
Wild Flowers, by Bloomfield
Echo, with plates, from the Porcupine press
A New Translation of the 3d Satire of Juvenal, with notes.
Penitential Tyrant, or Slave Trader Reformed

Romance of the Forest
Rasselas and Dinarbas
Advertisement for a Husband
What Has Been, Tales of Wonder
Ormand, Beggar Girl, Margaretta
Oakendale Abbey, Spirit of the Castle
First Settlers of Virginia
Vicar of Wakefield
Novice of St. Dominick
Ninon de L'Enclos
Theodosius and Constantia
Eugenio and Amelia
Tales of the Hermitage

Domestic Encyclopedia
Pocket Gunner, Domestic Cookery
Goldsmith's Animated Nature
Morse's Universal Geography
Pinckerton's Geography and Atlas abridged
Geographical description of Maryland & Delaware
Blairs Lecture's, Gibson's Surveying
Simpson's Euclid
Murray's Grammar, abridged
Murray's Grammar Exercises
Clarke's Introduction to making Latin
American Preceptor
The Instrumental Preceptor
The Instrumental Assistant
School and other Books for Children, &c. &c.

October 26, 1807.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he continues to carry on the

Tayloring Business

at his old stand in Market Street between Front and Second Streets, and assures those who may please to employ him that their work shall be finished in the best mechanical and fashionable manner.

JOHN BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, August 3, 1807.

N. B. All those indebted to him are requested to make payment before the first of October next, as he intends visiting Philadelphia at that time, and all persons having demands against him will present their accounts for settlement by that time.

☞ Three or Four good Journeymen wanted, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.

A MILLER,

Who can be well recommended, will meet with employment and generous wages, by applying to

WEST ELLIOTT.

Sawmill Run, Sept. 22, 1807.

N. B. A single man would be preferred.

A number of well finished Stills,

made out of the best Copper, and by one of the best workmen in the Copper business in the country, are for sale at the

Copper and *Tin-Plate working Shop*,

In Fourth Street, next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly occupied by John Hampsher, and is now carried on by the widow Eve Hampsher,) where all kinds of Copper work is made and sold at a very reasonable rate. Also, a quantity of TIN WARE, ready made, will likewise be sold reasonable. The highest price will be given for old Brass, Copper and Pewter.

A few barrels of good WHISKEY for sale at the same place.

Pittsburgh, August 31, 1807.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisy putable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsbugh.

PRESLEY NEVILL

FOR SALE,

Land on the Franklin Road,

Within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh.

I will sell nine small surveys, containing from 70 to 150 acres in each tract, within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. who is fully authorised to sell and convey, or to

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1805.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

Storage and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscriber having erected a suitable building, will now be able to accommodate those who please to favour him in the above Business, either by receiving and forwarding Goods agreeable to orders, with care and dispatch, or by making Sales or Purchases on a moderate Commission.

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, 16th October, 1807.

FOR SALE.

SIX hundred and seventy-six acres of Land, in one body—about three hundred acres rich bottom—on Turtle creek, Allegheny county, known by the name of "*Dirty Camp*," formerly the estate of George M'Dowel, deceased, now in possession of Mordecai M'Clean and James Means.

It will be divided into two or three farms, to suit purchasers.

One half of the purchase money to be paid on entering into the contract, and the balance in one year. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS,

Who will sell on liberal terms, several valuable patented tracts of land, in *Allegheny County*, on waters of Deer and Bull creeks—in *Butler County*, on waters of Buffaloe, Connequenessing and Muddy creeks—in *Crawford County*, in vicinity of Meadville—and in *Mercer County*, nigh to the town of Mercer.

Pittsburg, *August* 3, 1807.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

FOR SALE.

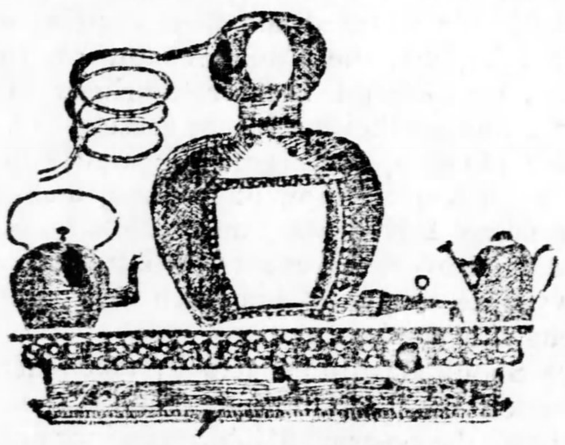
A valuable Tract of Land containing 153 acres, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of David Irwin, John Diller, and James Millegan. This tract is first rate land, and has about 60 acres cleared and under good fence, a good house and barn erected thereon, and a bearing apple and peach orchard. For terms apply to *Dunning M'Nair*, Esq. or to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT forty miles from Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, a handsome tract of 400 Acres of Land, a large proportion thereof is first rate, about thirty acres under improvement, there are three excellent Sugar Camps, a Grist mill and Distillery in good repair on the premises. It is well calculated for Ship or Boat Building, abounding with timber of the first quality, the buildings are replete with conveniencies for the immediate reception of a family; likewise on the bank of the river, a good House and valuable Lots, an eligible stand for a store or any other business. The property will be disposed of low for cash. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to *WILLIAM C. LARWILL*, Attorney at Law, at the Post Office, Fawcett's Town, State of Ohio, who has several other Tracts of Land for Sale in this neighbourhood.

August 15, 1806. tf



KNOX & HUBLEY,

COPPER SMITHS & TIN PLATE WORKERS.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business in their new shop, at the corner of Penn and St. Clair Streets, near Knox's ferry, where they carry on the different branches, and intend keeping on hand a complete assortment of all kinds of *COPPER & TIN WARE*, where those who may please to call, can be supplied with the best ware on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail. From their strict attention to business they hope to merit the encouragement of a generous public.

Orders will be carefully attended to.

☞ The higest price will be given for old Copper, Brass, and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1807.

JOSEPH DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his late residence in Market Street, to the House in the Public Square, next door to Boyle Irwin's, where he has opened for sale a large and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

which he will sell at his usual low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1807.

☞ A generous price will be given in *HEMP*.

All persons indebted to him by bond, note or book account are earnestly requested to make payment, as it is out of his power to give any further indulgence.

CASH,

WILL be given at the *Pittsburgh Glass Works* for good clean *WOOD ASHES*, at the rate of Twelve Cents and an Half per bushel.

The highest price will also be given for *POT ASH*.

Pittsburgh, June 2, 1807. tf.

FOR SALE.

A Lot of ground situate on the south side of the Monongahela river three miles above Pittsburgh, extending fifty perches on the river and containing about fourteen acres—on this lot are erected a cabin and stable—and on it two good springs of water, a sugar camp, and some excellent meadow—the payments will be made easy to the purchaser.

HENRY HASLET.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1807. tf

JONES & STRICKLAND,

Ship-wrights & BoatBuilders.

INFORM the public that they are now engaged in this business, and carry it on at the mouth of Suke's run, adjoining the French Yard, where orders for any kind of KEEL-BOATS, BARGES, SKIFFS, &c. will be punctually attended to, and executed in a manner that shall be neat and strong, and on the most reasonable terms. Having stuff on hand, and of the best kind, they will be enabled to fill orders with dispatch. From their long experience in ship and boat building, they feel confident that they will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favour them with their orders.

Application may be made to either of us at our yard, or to GEORGE ROBINSON, Merchant, Pittsburgh.

N. B. A Keel Boat, fit for the Mississippi trade, for sale, apply as above.

Pittsburgh, July 20th, 1807.

Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Point Brewery is in operation. Porter fit for the Natchez and New-Orleans market can be furnished at any time at seven dollars ninety cents per barrel. Best Strong Beer for exportation or home consumption at six dollars and of a middling quality for families at four dollars per barrel, delivered in whole or half barrels any where in the Borough, as usual. Orders from the Town or Country, directed to the subscriber, will be carefully attend

For J. O'Hara,

GEORGE SHIRAS.

September 22, 1807.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, attorney for the assignees of Thomas Wilson of the Borough of Erie, in the County of Erie, has, by power of attorney, authorised John C. Wallace of Erie aforesaid, to settle all business relative to the assigned property of said Wilson, to receive all monies due and settle all just claims against said property.

Proposals for the purchase of the schooner Mary and sloop Lark of Presqu'Isle, and schooner Fair American on lake Ontario, and also for the purchase of Lot No. 3229 in the Borough of Erie aforesaid, with the buildings thereon, will be received until the first of January next by said John C. Wallace, and by

WILLIAM STEELE.

Pittsburgh, October 12, 1807.

FOR SALE.

A Tract of Land containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about 5 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, Esquire, and others. On this tract there is 30 acres cleared and under good fence. Apply to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.